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monocotyledonous leaves, which involves the nature of the cotyledon and the origin of the stem. The arrangement of the material is in a series beginning with an illustration "in which the leaves always appear lateral, and ending with as extreme a case of stem suppression as possible." The genera presented in the present paper are *Asparagus*, *Ruscus*, *Danae*, *Semele*, *Polygonatum*, and *Smilax*.—J. M. C.

**Physcia villosa** from North America.—In the HASSE collection of lichens, recently purchased by the New York Botanic Gardens, I found included with the genus *Evernia*, and labelled *E. prunastri* (L.), a specimen of *Physcia villosa* (Ach.) Duby, collected in 1892 at the Santa Barbara Islands, California, by BLANCH TRASK. The specimen is fertile; the spores normal, bilocular, 5–6 by 13–16  $\mu$ . This is the first record for this plant in North America, so far as I am aware. The type came apparently from Peru. Through the kindness of DR. N. L. BRITTON the specimen was forwarded by MR. R. S. WILLIAMS to DR. HASSE, who writes me under date of February 25, 1910: "I have collected the same [plant] near Point Loma, near San Diego, California, and farther north near Newport, Orange Co.—R. HEBER HOWE, JR., *Thoreau Museum, Concord, Mass.*

**The resting nucleus.**—In discussing the structure of the resting nucleus ROSENBERG<sup>33</sup> pays particular attention to the occurrence of distinguishable chromosomes in the resting cells of various parts of plants of several families. These chromosomes, or "prochromosomes," the existence of which has been denied by some writers, he now identifies in about forty new cases, figuring the debatable structures in *Nuphar*, *Helianthus*, *Atriplex*, *Lupinus*, *Pinguicula*, and *Drosera*. The paper is an added argument for the theory of the individuality of the chromosome.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

**Morphology of *Geissoloma*.**—STEPHENS<sup>34</sup> has studied the embryo sac and embryo of *Geissoloma marginata*, a small shrub of southwestern South Africa, and representing a family (Geissolomaceae) closely related to Penaeaceae, whose genera he had investigated previously. It proved to be "normal" in these structures, showing none of the peculiarities of Penaeaceae. In general, the results showed an embryo sac derived from one of a row of megasporangia, very evanescent antipodal cells, a pear-shaped (later spherical) proembryo, and no suspensor.—J. M. C.

<sup>33</sup> ROSENBERG, O., Ueber den Bau der Ruhekerns. Svensk. Bot. Tidskrift 3:163–173. *pl. 5.* 1909.

<sup>34</sup> STEPHENS, E. L., The embryo sac and embryo of *Geissoloma marginata*. New Phytol. 8:345–348. *pl. 6.* 1909.